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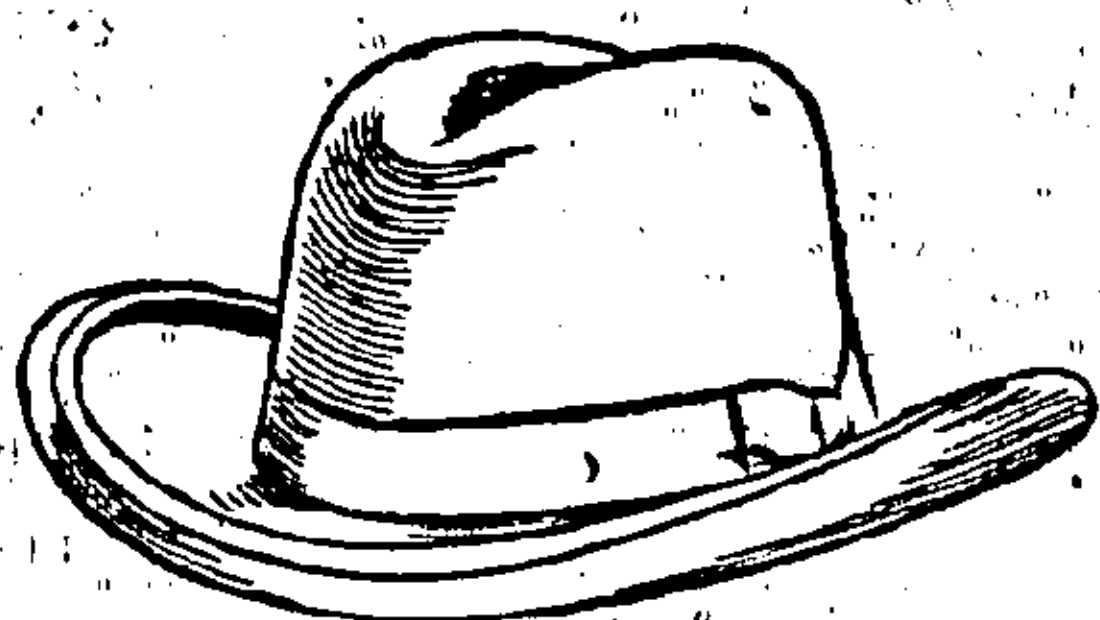
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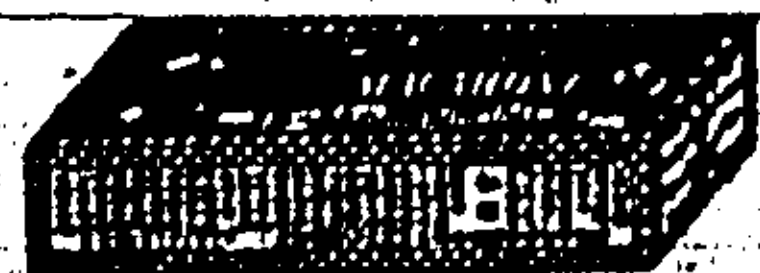
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WHAT THE WAR COST. CRITICAL REPORT BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL. INFERIOR MEAT FROM AMERICA.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as to what the war cost is was issued on June 22nd as a White Paper. Its figures are as difficult to comprehend as the distances of the fixed stars. For instance, "the total payments charged to Votes of Credits from August, 1914, to March, 1919, amounted to £8,417,178,480." Some of the trading accounts, says the

Auditor-General, deal with expenditure on a colossal scale, for which there is no precedent in financial history.

Easier to understand, says the *Morning Post*, are the paragraphs relating to extravagance and profiteering. These prove the saying of the experienced financier who declared that no living man could spend a million in a hurry without gross waste.

Items showing what the war cost us are shown in the following table:—

Army	£2,876,000,000
Munitions	1,339,000,000
Loans to Allies and Dominions	1,385,000,000
Navy	1,028,000,000
Shipping	219,000,000
Railways	101,000,000
Air	87,000,000
Pensions	75,000,000
Wool	53,000,000
Wheat	50,000,000
Food	45,000,000
Post Office	36,000,000
Out-of-pocket	13,000,000
Old-age Pensions	12,000,000

The nature of the report, which is as strange as the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, and enormous, wider in its orbit, may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"The value of the gold in the *Laurentic* sunk on her way to Canada, was nearly five millions sterling, of which £1,320,000 has been saved.

About eight million roubles fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks by the seizure of the Caucasus Military Agency. Some two-and-a-half millions were paid in subsidies to friendly Arab States. Food bought and stored during the war cost £108,723,877, and there was a profit on its sale of £3,700,002.

AUDITOR'S CRITICISMS

The Auditor-General makes some searching criticisms as to transactions effected during the war. For instance:—

"In the course of my examination of the accounts it was noticed that large quantities of vegetables and groceries were issued in May, 1918, and following months to one firm, and smaller quantities to three other firms, but that recoveries had not been effected, and in many cases invoices had not been sent. The value of these goods invoiced at March 31st, 1919, was £414,663. In reply to my inquiry I was informed that a committee has been set up to investigate these transactions, which were complicated and technical, and that considerable progress has recently been made in rendering the accounts correct."

CONSUMPTION IN EGYPT.

An illuminating point concerns the supply of flour to Egypt. Two cargoes of flour, supplied by the Wheat Commission to the Egyptian Government, were at first invoiced at £25 per ton of 2,000lb., but on attention being drawn by that Government to the fact that the Commission had previously, in December, 1918, given a quotation of £22 per ton of 2,000lb., the matter was adjusted in June, 1919, by the issue of credit notes for the difference.

As it appeared that flour of this description was usually purchased and sold in tons of 2,000lb., and that all subsequent shipments to the Egyptian Government were charged at £25 per ton of 2,000lb., in accordance with a quotation of January, 1919, I asked for an explanation of the difference in these two quotations showing how the figures were arrived at. In reply I was informed that the Commission are of opinion that it had been their expert's intention to charge on the basis of 2,000lb. per ton, but that at the same time they did not see their way to vary the contract. The difference in price on these two cargoes, in consequence of the apparent error in the original quotation, amounted to upwards of £25,000.

LOSSES ON FOOD.

Considerable losses occurred in connection with the supply of meat from North America. Only a limited number of shipments could be examined in this country, yet claims amounting to £15,871 were formulated by the Ministry for inferior meat contained in 20 of them. The whole question is under investigation and negotiation by the Ministry, and the final loss cannot yet be ascertained. Sugar of milk was brought into this country from America on an extensive scale without licence, and under another licence, with the result that the market was broken, and the Ministry of Food had to dispose of their stock at a loss.

MORAL DAMAGES.

The premises of a printing firm were acquired by the Government in March, 1919, for the printing of ration books and food coupons. It appears from the papers furnished to me by the Stationery Office (says the Auditor-General) that the purchase price, £215,000, included £20,000 for out-of-pocket expenses at Harrow, London, and Belfast, owing to interruption of business; £15,000 for depreciation of sketches owing to interruption of business; £100,000 for consequential damages; and £5,500 for gratuities to the staff.

Many over-payments for out-of-pocket expenses were discovered. Where over-payments cannot be recovered from workmen it has been necessary, with Treasury approval, that the officers concerned will ordinarily be required to make them good up to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent. of a week's pay.

For the year ended March, 1919, the bread subsidy cost nearly 50 millions, and during the year the Ministry bought food to the value of over 350 millions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. KRASSIN'S STORIES. EXPORTABLE PRODUCE.

PARIS, June 15th.

In his third conversation with the *Liberte* interviewer, M. Krassin has given some particulars as to the raw material that Russia can export. He says the reason why he has not given figures before is because it has not been easy to get any one to discuss the matter with him. The French Government has refused to talk with him. In the case of a large number of products, he says, he can give the quantities that Russia can export, though, owing to the war and the fact that the rolling stock is utilised for the needs of the army, he cannot indicate the time it would take to export most of the merchandise. It is for this reason that he has abstained up till now from giving the figures even to Mr. Lloyd George. Russia, he says, is disposed to enter into economic relations with the Entente Powers, even if the war against Poland continues, but on condition that certain guarantees are given to her. What Russia does not desire is that, under the pretext of commerce, the Allies should want

guarantees on her debts before peace is concluded. If there is a sincere desire to profit from the natural wealth of Russia, let there be a moratorium on the Russian debts until the peace negotiations. For the resumption of commercial relations Krassin suggests a clearing-house at Copenhagen under the form of a company in which the various countries will have shares. The Russian gold would serve as a guarantee, and the Allies could see how it was employed. Krassin gives the following surpluses of goods available for export:

Wheat	13,000,000 tons.
Potato and similar products	2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons.
Flax	3,000,000 tons.
Sheepskins	Several millions.
Fine leathers	2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pieces.
Furs	3,000 tons.
Red caviar	3,000 tons.
Black caviar	100 tons.
Resin	4,000 tons.
Rigid resin	1,000 tons.
Turpentine	200 tons.
Figs' brushes	400 tons.
Horsehair	800 tons.
Mineral oils	10,000 tons.
Salt	250,000 tons.

Manganese, iron, graphite, and tobacco, of which Krassin cannot fix the figures, can also be exported.

On the question of outside assistance, Krassin says that foreign capitalists have nothing to fear. He guarantees to foreigners the exploitation of cellulose and paper works and the traffic on the Volga and Don Canal, etc. In this connection, he adds, "We would accord to foreign groups with concessions for long periods a certain benefit in the natural products which they would export." Again it will be seen that Krassin makes a resumption of commercial relations contingent on political relations.

The *Temps*, commenting this evening upon Krassin's presence in London, declares that the articles by Count Selyeff, recently published in *The Daily Telegraph*, "are a better source of information than many polemical writings as to the value of the ideas developed by Lenin's visitors (that is the British Labour delegates) about the utility of the conversations which have been entered into with Krassin." The article proposes that if Mr. Lloyd George wishes to assure the future food supply of Europe there is something better for him to do than to talk with Krassin. The enterprise which the *Temps* maps out for England is financial and material: the direction with the co-operation of the Allies of the cultivation of the 3,000 hectares in the Ukraine liberated by the Poles from the Bolsheviks. *Daily Telegraph*.

EXAMPLES.

A proposition, says Ted Robinson in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, according to the purists, should not be used at the end of a sentence. "But, he goes on, humorously satirizing the rule by violations of it, 'I cannot see what such a rule was made for. It is a poor one to go by. Hard and fast laws, unless they are those of actual grammar, cannot always be adhered to. Often, indeed, they are better departed from.'"

ITEMS REPUDIATED BY THE TREASURY.

In a report on the accounts of the Ministry of Information the Auditor-General states that the expenditure in the year ending March, 1919, was £1,089,157.

The Treasury, he says, consistently refused to sanction the expenditure on the Madrid Commercial Bureau and the salary and expenses of the gentleman appointed in 1918 to take charge of it—the total expenditure incurred by him being £8,418. In view of the Treasury refusal the Auditor-General was unable to report that this was a proper charge against the vote. He came to a similar decision as to a charge of £2,118 for the collection of material for the war records of the countries. Suppliers of paper to certain Greek journals involved a loss of £10,701, for which the Treasury declined to give a covering authority.

The accounts showed charges of £20,053, for which neither details nor vouchers could be furnished, and of £20,834, for which details had been furnished, but for which no sub-vouchers were available. The Treasury were satisfied that no question of the propriety of the expenditure was involved, but in eight cases they held that satisfactory evidence did not exist of the actual payment out of money advanced by the Ministry, and that the responsibility of defending them must rest with the officer of the Ministry. The total involved was £22,282.

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A large building is now in course of erection.

Further particulars may be obtained of

The Secretary,

ASSOCIAÇÃO PROMOTORA DA INSTRUÇÃO DOS MACAENSES,
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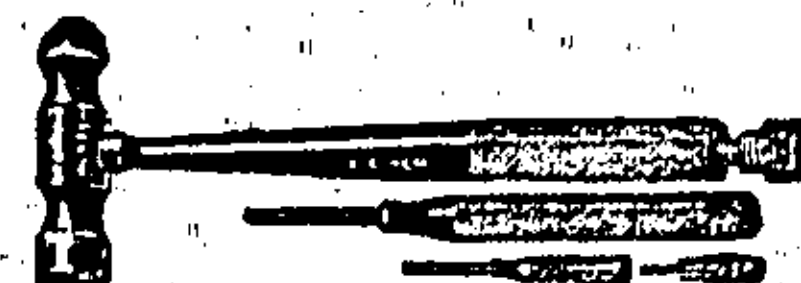
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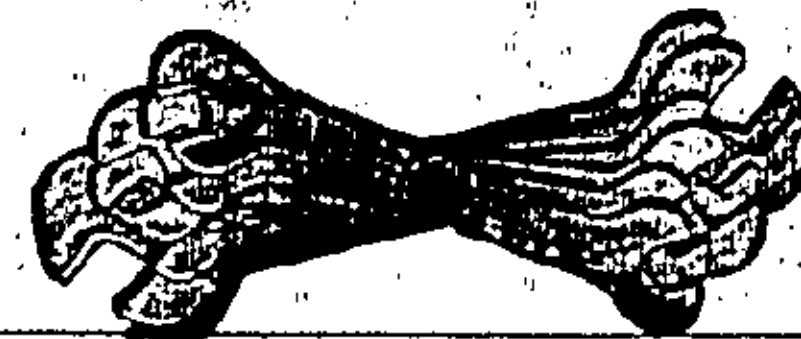


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25 cts. per tin.



THE WAR-DEVASTATED VILLAGES OF FRANCE.

In publishing the following statement of accounts of the Hongkong Fund for War-Devastated France, Mr. Basil Taylor, the originator, desires to convey his thanks to all those who, by hard work, sympathy and subscriptions, assisted in the splendid result of this appeal. Special acknowledgment is made of the services of the General Committee in organizing and carrying out so many different forms of money-making, including the meetings arranged by the Gymkhana and Jockey Clubs, which proved the best-paying entertainment of the whole; and special thanks are accorded to the Portuguese Community for the splendid and indefatigable work it did under the leadership of Mr. E. V. de Souza, then the Consul General, also to the French community, and to the Chinese of the Colony, headed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak and Sir Robert Ho Tung.

The proceeds of the Fund have been sent to M. Paul Hyacinth Luyson, 110 rue du Bac, Paris, who will consult with the French Minister of Reconstruction in regard to their distribution.

Through M. Roux, formerly Consul General for France in Hongkong, the suggestion has been made that the name Hongkong should be permanently given to that of some village in the devastated part of France which shall have been benefited by the Fund, to perpetuate the memory of the Colony's work for their people. This offer was unanimously accepted by the Committee and in due course the name of the village designated will be announced in the Hongkong papers. Mrs. Taylor hopes after consultation with the Minister of Reconstruction in Paris, where she is going on her way home, to visit this town and write to Hongkong some account of the Colony's good-will. Finally it is hoped that, although the Hongkong Fund for War Devastated France has now been wound up, the Colony will continue for generations to come to take an interest in the village—the Colony will have helped to create.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

DEBIT.

January Day Fund. Acknowledged in Press up to 6th March, 1922. \$11,843.36
Later subscription. 330.00

Gymkhana Club. By cheque for net proceeds of St. Andrew's meeting on 29th November, 1919. 7,710.93

Lecture by Mlle. H. Van der Flier at City Hall on 1st December, 1919. 253.85

Collected by Mrs. Beavis, Mrs. Edgar Davidson and ladies assisting them. 253.85

Bookings through Messrs. Moutrie & Co. 128.60

Masked Ball on Friday, 19th December, 1919, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 20th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 21st December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 22nd December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 23rd December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 24th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 25th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Friday, 26th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 27th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 28th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 29th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 30th December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 31st December, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 1st January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Friday, 2nd January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 3rd January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 4th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 5th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 6th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 7th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 8th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Friday, 9th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 10th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 11th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 12th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 13th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 14th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 15th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Friday, 16th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 17th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 18th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 19th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 20th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 21st January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 22nd January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Friday, 23rd January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Saturday, 24th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Sunday, 25th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Monday, 26th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Tuesday, 27th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Wednesday, 28th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

Masked Ball on Thursday, 29th January, 1920, at the Hotel de Ville. 389.45

SOLDIER ASSAULTS PORTUGUESE.

A MISUNDERSTANDING AND ITS SEQUEL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Jones of the R.G.A. was summoned for assaulting Mr. S. Danenberg.

The incident occurred on July 30th opposite the Post Office. According to Mr. Danenberg, defendant came up to him, seized his arm and asked him where he was going. Witness replied that he was going for a walk. Defendant said "You cannot go for a walk; it is raining; there is a typhoon on." When witness tried to release his hand defendant struck off his hat and kicked it like a football. He was dragged several yards and defendant used abusive language. A Police Sergeant intervened and took down defendant's name and address. He had never seen defendant before. Defendant was quite sober.

Defendant stated that he came to Hongkong on leave and when he wanted to get back to Stonecutter's he found the typhoon on. He tried to get a motor-boat and failed. A Police Sergeant then told him to ring up his Commanding Officer and explain the situation to him. He directed him to the Post Office. When he got there the doors were closed and he asked complainant, who was standing there to show him the Post Office telephone box.

Complainant mistook something incomprehensible and witness got hold of him by the arm and asked him again. Complainant snatched his hand away and his hat fell off. Complainant then swore. He never kicked complainant's hat.

Mr. Smith said that the obvious place to ask for the telephone was at the Post Office. It was not a serious affair, and probably the result of a misunderstanding. Defendant, however, had no right to seize complainant's arm. He fined him \$5.

PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER IN TROUBLE.

COLLECTING HIS BROTHER'S DEBTS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese with a chopper.

Defendant stated that complainant tried to "squeeze" money out of him and had assaulted him. He picked up the chopper to frighten the men who slipped and fell on it, cutting his face.

Complainant said defendant was a professional gambler and owed his brother \$41. When he went to collect it he was attacked. Inspector Cayrell stated that had the knife penetrated a quarter inch further into the face the temple artery would have been severed.

Defendant was sentenced to six months hard labour.

HIS MIND WAS BLANK.

"MAD DRUNK" CHINESE.

A Chinese, alleged to be an incorrigible worshipper at the shrine of Baechus, was charged with being drunk.

He said that his mind was a blank. He did not know what took place. Perhaps he had taken too much of the wine that cheered him.

Mr. Smith: He went "on the bust," I suppose?

Inspector Moore: Yes, he was "mad drunk" and was lying on the road. He was very violent and when placed in the cell tried to break open the door.

Mr. Smith: \$5.

STOWAWAYS

WERE THE MEN HOODWINKED?

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempting to stow away on the *Haitan*.

Defendants stated that they gave a man \$17 each and were promised tickets when they got on board. When they went on the vessel they were put into a room and locked up. The man subsequently absconded to Macao.

Sergeant Griffin stated that to get at the men they had to remove half a ton of rope.

They were each fined \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

DEBIT.

Party Day and Cabaret.

Collecting time. 45.00

Lecture by Mlle. H. Van der Flier at City Hall on 1st December, 1920. 253.85

50 per cent. gross proceeds presented to Mlle. Van der Flier. 126.92

Rent of City Hall (reduced price) and Caretaker. 77.80

Masked Ball and Cabaret. 286.52

Cost of matched. 500.00

Rent of chairs and tables. 53.31

Band and professional dancing. 90.00

Electric light. 45.00

Everything Stall and Everything Else Stall. 883.31

Stall. 119.00

Red Cross Cookery Book. 290.00

Cost of printing. 933.25

Cost of posters, programmes, printing and advertising in newspapers. 25,011.67

By demand draft on Paris. 27,274.96

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INTERESTING CIVIL ACTION.

JUDGMENT BY MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.

SETTING ASIDE OF AN INDENTURE OF MORTGAGE.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, gave judgment in the civil action which had occupied the attention of the Court for fourteen days.

Both parties were Chinese, the plaintiff, Wong Sau San, being the trustee of the Hing Loong Hip Koo Lam firm, not bankrupt, and the defendant, Yuen King Po, being a merchant of Salt Fish Street, Hongkong. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jepkin, instructed by Mr. E. A. Davidson, for the defendant. The judgment is as follows:—

This is an action brought by the trustee in bankruptcy of the Hing Loong Hip Koo Lam firm to set aside an indenture of mortgage made between the firm as mortgagor and the defendant as mortgagee and alternatively for a declaration that it is inoperative as far as it purported to assign the book debts. The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—In 1911 the bankrupt firm purchased the undertaking of the Hing Loong Cheung Koo firm, which was then managing partner.

The defendant left on deposit with the bankrupt part of the purchase money of the amount of \$8,042. He drew on and added to this deposit from time to time, and in August 1917 there was owing to him from the firm an amount of \$6,000.

On the 15th August, 1917, an agreement was executed between the firm and the defendant under which the defendant agreed to advance to the firm from time to time, as required, the sum of \$20,000.

The firm agreed to repay with interest all advances on the last day of the 12th month of the current Chinese year and to execute to the defendant upon demand a mortgage of the whole business and assets of the firm to secure any monies then owing by them under the agreement.

On February 1918, a meeting of the partners was held at which a minute was drawn up and signed by them. The minute recites the difficult conditions and the tightness of money due to the European War; these conditions it is stated are chiefly felt by the members of the Salt Fish Guild. Reference is made to a previous meeting in the autumn at which measures were taken to meet the danger for the current year. But fresh measures are now necessary and it is proposed to issue new shares. Deposits made by partners are not to be withdrawn and no interest is to be paid on them for the period of five years. Chan King Wan, the largest shareholder and depositor, and another partner, Wong Yee Sang, are to have full powers of management and may mortgage the entire business should it be necessary for the relief of the general situation. Finally the defendant Yuen King Po is to be invited to take office as a superintendent of the business with a salary and privileges equal to those of the managers. On the 29th February, 1918 the mortgage with which this action is concerned was executed. It recites a request by the firm, as mortgagor, to the defendant as mortgagee for a loan of \$25,000, of which \$15,000 has been already advanced on February 10th. The mortgagors agree to mortgage the business of the firm. The mortgagee agrees to advance to the mortgagors a further sum of \$20,000 in such amounts as may be required, upon request. The mortgagors covenant to repay on demand all sums advanced with interest. They follow an assignment of the whole property of the firm, with the good will and the book debts, to the mortgagee. Such in outline is the instrument the trustee now seeks to set aside.

First of all says the plaintiff the mortgage is had under 13 Eliz. c. 5. What are the general principles on which the Court acts in considering whether the Statute applies? The language of the Act being that any conveyance of property is void against creditors if it is made with intent to defeat, hinder or delay creditors, the Court is to decide in each particular case whether on all the circumstances it can come to the conclusion that the intention of the settlor was to defeat, hinder, or delay his creditors. The effect of valuable consideration is very great. It does not necessarily show that the deed is not void under the Statute, but shows that there may be a purpose in the transaction other than the defeating or delaying of creditors, and renders the case of those contesting the deed more difficult.

His Lordship said that in his opinion there was no indicium of fraud in the transaction. It was true that, of the \$15,000 recited as paid upon 10th February, \$6,000 was really an old debt not covered by the agreement of August 15th. But the consideration for the inclusion of this amount in the sum secured under the mortgage was the promise of a fresh advance beyond that which the defendant had contracted to make under the August agreement. His Lordship expressed the opinion that 13 Elizabeth c. 5 did not help the plaintiff and his case on that point failed. On the question whether the assignment was an act of bankruptcy, his Lordship reviewed the evidence and legal arguments at considerable length. He said he thought defendant had acted throughout in good faith, and he held that on Section 2 (1) (b) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, the plaintiff failed.

Regarding the book debts, his Lordship thought that the valuation of the book debts passing to the trustee could not exceed what they would be worth if he were obliged to collect them himself as a stranger to the goodwill. His Lordship concluded: There must be leave to apply

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AMONG DAIRY FARM CATTLE.

MEETING OF SANITARY BOARD.

DISEASE NO DANGER TO PUBLIC.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided and there were also present Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. Chow Shorson, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The Chairman said that the Medical Officer of Health wanted permission to make a further statement on the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the Dairy Farm and to move a resolution connected with it, without the usual notice.

Dr. Pearce stated that the Board would remember that an order was made a fortnight ago for the slaughtering of 16 Australian cattle which they presumed—and the presumption had been justified—had brought pleuro-pneumonia into the Colony. All those cattle were slaughtered. There were other cattle which were known to be infected and these cattle were isolated and quarantined. Since the cattle had been slaughtered, the manager of the Dairy Farm and the Veterinary Surgeon, had, in consulting the stock books, found a few other cattle, which had been in more or less remote contact with the slaughtered cattle, showed signs of disease, and it was among those cattle that further cases had occurred, and many more such than those declared infected and isolated were involved.

There were at least seven more sheds which had become affected, and it was possible for the Board to declare that these sheds would prevent the closing of the sheds and would prevent the company from removing any sick animals from those sheds to any other sheds where they might be watched and where they might be taken to be slaughtered. He asked the Board to declare the Dairy Farm premises at Pokfulam on both sides of the road an infected area. That would prevent any animal or thing which might spread infection from leaving the place. It should prevent the spread of the disease to other cattle in the Colony, and it would not prevent the Veterinary Surgeon from using his discretion in the matter of moving cattle to a specially appointed place for observation and, if necessary, slaughter. He asked the Board to declare the whole of the premises an infected area and the notices be posted forbidding any animal or thing being removed from the depot without the concurrence of the Board. In case the Dairy Farm wished to kill cattle and then, after post mortem examination, found that the flesh was good, it would be quite fair to allow them to sell the flesh for food as it would be fit for consumption. It would also enable the Dairy Farm to carry on its business. He might further mention that there was no danger whatever to public health, as the milk would be good, except in the case of an animal which had contracted the disease. In order to continue the milk and meat supply, he suggested the formation of a committee delegated with the Board's powers to grant necessary precautions. As the Farm had taken all precautions and as the animals, who were supposed to be "carriers" had been killed, it was felt that it would be sufficient to isolate the other cattle for a time, to get rid of the disease if possible, otherwise it would seriously affect the Dairy Farm and the food and milk supply of the Colony.

Dr. Ozorio wished to know whether the Dairy Farm was entitled to compensation from the Board for all cattle killed.

Receiving a reply in the affirmative, Dr. Ozorio remarked that they must be careful and not slaughter many.

Dr. Koch remarked that Dr. Pearce had made it perfectly clear that the milk and flesh was not dangerous for human consumption. Otherwise there might have been a scare.

Dr. Pearce said that the disease could not affect man. Any flesh found had would be buried.

Dr. Ozorio wished to know if any of the milk of infected animals would be supplied to the Colony, and received a reply in the negative.

The Chairman then moved that the premises of the Farm at Pokfulam be declared an infected area and that the following Committee be appointed by the Board to act on its behalf and give sanction for the removal of carcasses, etc.: Dr. Pearce, Dr. Koch and Dr. Ozorio.

Mr. Tso seconded and the motion was carried.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

Two Chinese coolies were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with cruelty to fowls.

The birds were carried in crates which were over-crowded, and this resulted in several of the fowls being subjected to unnecessary suffering.

Each coolie was fined \$2.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, Saigon, in their Rice Report, dated July 28th, write:—

Our market has slightly advanced during these last few days, owing to some transactions made with Japan, but the demand from this country has suddenly stopped, consequently our market is again very dull with a downward tendency. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 18th of July, 1920, is 1,825,883 tons against 1,738,020 tons in 1919. We quote to-day: White Saigon rice No. 2 mixed, Japan quality Hongkong \$7.00 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August shipment.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ROSE BOWLS

SOLE AGENTS FOR PRIZE CUPS

MAPPIN & WEBB, LONDON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF

STERLING SILVER WARE & "PRINCE'S PLATE"

AND WE FEEL CONFIDENT THAT WE HAVE THE MOST UNIQUE SELECTION IN THE FAR EAST.

OUR PRESENT STOCK IS WELL WORTHY OF YOUR INSPECTION AND INCLUDES

CHRISTENING SETS PRESENTATION PLATE

CIGARETTES & CIGAR BOXES, SEALING SETS, MATCH STANDS, CIGARETTE CASES, TRINKET BOXES, PIN & BUFF BOXES, SALT TARS, BRIDGE BOXES, Etc., Etc.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, FRUIT & SWEET STANDS, ENTREES DISHERS, FLOWER VASES, SWEET & MUFFIN DISHERS, CAFE & LIQUEUR SETS, TOILET SETS, Etc., Etc.

DICK'S PATENT PACKING (UNIVERSAL SIZE)

SOLE AGENTS: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS. COMPLETE OPERA OF "RIGOLETTO"

ON 17 large Double Sided Records. Nos. C1288 to C1304.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTS' OUTFITTERS

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

TIES TIES

BATSWING-FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION ALWAYS SHOWING

WASHING BOW TIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small consignment of ULTIMA THULE HBB Black Wood Pipes.
Inspection Solicited.
TABAGUERIA FILIPINA
19, Ice House Street.
[1299]

TO LET.

FOR immediate occupation 3 ROOMS suitable for Office on Queen's Road Central near the Bank.
Apply to—
Box No. 1390,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1300]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 5.30 p.m.
R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1920. [1304]

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Aug. 11th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to us on or before Aug. 14th, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Wednesday, Aug. 11th, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFISER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 5th, 1920. [1301]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST NIGER" VOY. 2 OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from the ship, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Aug. 10th, at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 11th, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1920. [1302]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY. 17 OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from the ship, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Aug. 10th, at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 11th, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1920. [1303]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department.
[1306]

FOR SALE.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1311]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned on leave, or until further notice, the Hongkong Agency of the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., will be in charge of Mr. C. T. SURRIDGE, effective August 4th.
O. H. BITTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1920. [1296]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Aguiar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of HIPTOOLLA & CO.

I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.
Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLLA,

Milliner and Draper.
Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. [1340]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, August 3rd, 1920, and on that day, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. [1317]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1920, has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1920, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1920, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 8/6 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
R. J. WILTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1920. [1252]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
T.M.A.

TWO Minutes' from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY
Proprietor.
777

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2382.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS: MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS: VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS: EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2382.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Council.

will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, August 7th, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner, Wagon, Dining-Chair, Silver-Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1139]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P, Q, AD, AE, AI.

TIENSIN WATERWORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST, in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.
WILLIAM FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries.
TIENSIN WATERWORKS CO., LTD.
[1298]

SALE OF DIESEL MACHINERY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two sets of Vickers Diesel Machinery Marine Type, each set including one pair main engines with auxiliary machinery, propeller shafting and propellers. Each engine is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 350/400 revolutions. Tenders may be for either one or two sets.

One set is stored at the works of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the other at Taihook Dock Engineering Works. Both sets are packed in cases ready for removal. Purchaser will be required to remove the whole of the gear purchased by him from both or either of the above works, without any assistance of labour or appliances whatever from the Engineering Company, stated or from the Admiralty.

The Machinery will be sold without guarantee as to condition and with all faults and errors of description. Full particulars of the Machinery can be obtained from the undersigned, who will also issue permits to view the Machinery.

Tenders should be lodged at the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, August 30th.

H. G. BOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong Dockyard.
Hongkong, July 31st, 1920. [1278]

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies now Shamshui in the Harbour of Hongkong.

Will be sold by
ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION

TUESDAY,
the 10th day of August, 1920,
at 12 o'clock Noon,

by
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers

at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The ship is a Chinese ship registered Canton.

Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:

Length—140ft. 11in. Registered Tonnage—2400.
Breadth—25ft. 3inches. Gross—442.
Draft—11ft. 6inches. Net—284.
and her speed is about 10 Knots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
2, Queen's Road Central,
or
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
Duddell Street,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 27th, 1920. [1254]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

[New Shipment of]

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

SELECTED FILLETS 50 cents per lb.

TINNAN HADDOCKS 50 "

SELECTED KIPPERS 40 "

RED HERRINGS 30 "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1355]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S.

FINEST

OLD BROWN

LIQUEUR

BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATHS.

LOCKWOOD.—At the Matilda Hospital, on August 5th, HELEN, wife of E. H. Lockwood, of Canton, aged 33.

The Funeral will pass the Monument at 2.45 p.m. to-day. [1305]

WALKER.—At the French Hospital, on August 5th, ELIZABETH WALKER, beloved wife of Capt. Walker of the Douglas Steamship Co. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day. [1298]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1920.

A GLANCE ROUND AT THE WORLD.

There are signs in the public press of both Europe and America of the reaction caused by the war. The whirlwind has gone past, but it has left its wreckage. It will be a long time before all traces are cleared up. In the meanwhile there are tremendous problems facing mankind. Events are happening so rapidly and in so many parts of the world that it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep pace with them. But a few fundamental facts are emerging from the welter. There have been the slaughter and the destruction, but there has also been the rebellion of the human spirit against such terrors, and a firm resolve that such a tragedy shall never happen again. Sir PHILIP GRUBS has put the idea of the new spirit which is animating Anglo-Saxons quite clearly when he says "What Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL may say or do is not said or done by WILLIAM SMITH of Rosemary Cottage, Exeter, who is pruning his fruit trees and thanking God for the sunshine. What Senator LODGE says or does is not necessarily the thought and action of JOHN K. BLANK of Greenwich, Conn., who is packing his four babies into a tin Lizzie and smiling into the face of the world. There is no quarrel between WILLIAM SMITH and JOHN K. BLANK. But no one can look at the world to-day and be quite satisfied that WILLIAM SMITH and JOHN K. BLANK may not have to stand shoulder to shoulder in the not very distant future in order to fight some common foe. The war was a war for freedom, but we have the terror of

Bolshevism as a legacy. The war was to liberate and save the smaller peoples. But the smaller peoples in Europe are causing any amount of trouble. They are fighting or plotting or making trade more difficult by building tariff walls where none previously existed. There is in France what has been called "the vastest wilderness in Europe," a desert 400 miles long where there were towns, villages, churches, farms and forests before the Germans came. According to the Chairman of the American Board of Red Cross Governors, there is disease, bereavement and suffering present in practically every household in South Eastern Europe. We cannot overlook the significance of the fact that our British pound note is worth less than ten shillings of pre-war days and that we almost cease to know the value, not only of the pound and the mark, but the lira and the franc.

Turning our attention to America, we are puzzled at the delay in accepting the details of the League of Nations which the United States PRESIDENT suggested. The politics of the nation seem tainted; we begin to doubt whether we may expect from the United States any real help in "tidying up" the mess left by the war. Mexico is almost hopeless. We seem to hear little about South America and so we will assume that things are fairly quiet and prosperous with the volcanic republics of that continent. Asia is restless. We will say only of China, that the country is in a mess and nobody knows how it will emerge from its Japan is, we can only hope, less aggressive than was currently thought to be the case a few months ago. India is by no means free from sedition, and there is always the problem of the tribes of the North-West frontier. Persia figures occasionally in the cables, with troubles. Mesopotamia is another difficulty, Palestine a great experiment, and the "un-speakable Turk" is still un-speakable. Egypt has its fanatical politicians constantly scheming for power.

If, however, we look deeper below the surface we shall regain our faith in the future. The enormous suffering which the war brought has made people hate war. There is evidence, in the public press of Europe and America, of the fact that the greatest men in all the countries are determined to make the machinery of the League of Nations efficient, and it that can be done, it will be one of the greatest boons to mankind. There will be misery and famine in Europe, but there are also inventors and steam-ploughs and other aids for increased production. This is a period of readjustment and although some of us may be suffering the working classes in Great Britain and in other countries are enjoying greatly improved conditions and wages. Reactions do not last for ever, and the very fact that we are all more or less aware, if only vaguely, of the dangers is in itself a safeguard. There is evidence of a return to better things. We do not despair even of the political affairs of the Far East. In no part of the world has there been such a change of mind concerning foreign relations as in China. When we look round the world we must not grow

impatient. There has been an earthquake and it takes a long time to clear up the debris of even a house and rebuild it after an earthquake. Slowly, but surely, we shall reach the days when WILLIAM SMITH of Rosemary Cottage, Exeter, may prune his fruit-trees without an anxiety, and JOHN K. BLANK of Greenwich, Conn., may pack the babies in the tin Lizzie without the fear that one day they may be "cannon fodder." For we have a great faith that the WILLIAM SMITHS and the JOHN K. BLANKS will make their influence felt very definitely, and that when the reaction is over, we shall see the good results of the work of the people who are strenuously doing their utmost to make the world a better and a safer place to live in.

The dollar yesterday was 4s. 1 1/2d. on demand.

The Namang, with the English mail, is due in this morning.

The Acting Puisne Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, is sitting at 9.30 a.m. to-day, instead of 10 a.m. as usual.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held at the Club to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.

The famous American golfer, Mr. Charles "Chick" Evans, will be in Hongkong shortly. He is now on a tour of the Far East.

Canton streets have been badly flooded by the recent rains. The Mint was so common foe. The war was a war for freedom, but we have the terror of

flooded that the employees could not report for work on the 3rd inst.

It is stated that Alla Nazimova, the world famous cinematograph actress, who in private life is Mrs. Charles Bryant, is shortly paying a visit to the Colony.

Six cases (one death) of plague, three cases (three deaths) of enteric fever and two cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The mails that were taken off the Empress of Russia at Vancouver recently, are believed to be on the Kashima Maru due in from Seattle, via ports, this morning.

A telegram from Yunnan states that at a meeting held on July 10th, by some Members of Parliament, it was decided that the National Assembly should be removed to Yunnan.

Accorrespondent writes to enquire when the Macao Aerial Transport Co. will provide the promised souvenirs of the flying exhibitions held at Espuile Bay two months ago.

Motor-buses, ordered by the Kwangtung Tramway Co. have arrived in Canton from America. They are now being assembled by the Continental Motor Car Company, a firm of foreign-educated Chinese engineers and the motor-bus service is shortly to be inaugurated.

The directors of the United-Serling (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (actual) in respect of the year ending August 31st, 1920, payable July 15th.

equivalent to 1 1/2d. per share. Tax will be deducted at the rate of 6s. in the £.

The Canton Police have their hands full now-a-days, says the Canton Times. During the last few days, nine persons were reported at the Police Stations, as missing. Among the number are seven girls, four of them being servants, and two women, concubines. Their ages are from 12 to 25 years.

A military funeral took place at Happy Valley last evening, the funeral being that of Q.M.S. A. H. Woods, R.E., who arrived in the Colony about a couple of months ago, and died at the Military Hospital on Wednesday afternoon following an operation for appendicitis. His death is deeply regretted by his comrades.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, there was no usher to announce the arrival of His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, into Court. The omission of the usual stenographer "Co-o-out" was noticed by Mr. Gompertz, who afterwards brought the matter to the notice of the Registrar.

It is understood that at the coming meeting of the Recreation Grounds Committee, the matter will be seriously considered of providing a football ground for Kowloon, where League matches can be played. The site under consideration is on the big block of open land near the Hunghom, railway station. If this place is going to be converted into a football ground, it will need a lot of attention.

The East is moving. It has been decided to hold a Motor Gymkhana in Ipoh this month under the auspices of the Perak Motor Union. It is proposed to hold events for ladies and gentlemen, and open (confined to members and their families) and a seven competition. Among the events it is understood that there will be a Ladies' driving race, a driving backwards race for men, and a speed test.

The tramway service was disorganised on Wednesday evening, when a car ran off the lines in front of the Sailors' Home, where repairs are being carried out to the tramway track. Strings of cars were more than once held up, and passengers noticed with impatience that there was no European supervising the repairs. The Chinese were completely flurried, and the opinion was expressed that had a European been on the spot, the annoying delays would not have occurred.

A meeting of the local Clubs is being held at the Hongkong C.C. Pavilion on Monday to discuss the proposed inter-port tennis matches between Shanghai and Hongkong. The chief business will be, of course, the expenses, of which a good portion will be secured by admission fees to the matches. The choosing of Hongkong's representatives will not be an easy matter. The Chinese are, they say, entitled to have Ng Sze Kwong and the brothers M. K. and M. W. Lo included in any team the Colony may put forward. The Indians will wish the claims of the brothers A. H. and A. A. Ramjahn to be considered. One fancies, however, that if R. Hancock can be induced to play with Ng Sze Kwong, Hongkong need have no fear of losing the doubles.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REMOVED BY THE AGENT.]

POLAND'S PERIL.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK ON LEMBERG.

LONDON, August 3rd.

So far there is no news of the progress of the Armistice negotiations at Baranovitch. According to the Times Warsaw correspondent, the Polish Government possesses Soviet orders that hostilities are in no case to cease before August 4th.

The German Government has informed the Allies that it has ordered the officials concerned to send German troops into the Allenstein plebiscite area if the situation on the frontier necessitates the step.

The main force of the Bolshevist attacks appears now to be directed to the capture of Lemberg, partly with a view to securing possession of the rich oil wells to the south thereof. They are still at least thirty miles from the city. The Poles report that in the latest encounters they were repulsed with heavy losses.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Bolshevists are fiercely attacking Brest-Litovsk, but the German report of the capture on August 2nd is at least premature.

A BOLSHEVIST CLAIM.

LATER.

A Moscow wireless report claims that Brest-Litovsk was occupied on August 2nd, prisoners and booty being taken.

A BREAK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A Moscow wireless message says the Russian Delegation at Baranovitch has informed the Poles that it is impossible to conclude an Armistice unless the Polish Delegation is authorised to sign the fundamental conditions of peace. The Poles accordingly left for Warsaw on August 2nd in order to obtain authority for the authorised delegates to meet at Minsk on August 4th, in accordance with the Bolshevist suggestion.

NO HELP FROM GERMANY WANTED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not the policy of the Government to invite Germany to co-operate in hostilities against Russia.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA. THREE HUNDRED BRITISH CASUALTIES SUSTAINED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A War Office communiqué with regard to Mesopotamia states that a strong British reconnoitring column set out southwards from Hilla and was attacked and roughly handled by tribesmen on July 24th, but it succeeded in cutting its way back to Hilla after sustaining 300 casualties and losing a field gun, twelve machine-guns, other material and a large number of horses and mules.

The disturbances on the Lower Euphrates continue. The railway from Hilla to Bagdad has been cut several times. The garrison at Diwani has withdrawn to Ibbahi, which tribesmen unsuccessfully attacked on the night of July 28th. There is no news of the garrison at Kufa, which is invested.

TURKEY.

A FIERCE FIGHT REPORTED AT YEMIDJE.

BEIRUT, August 3rd.

French troops severely defeated a large force of Turkish Nationalists at Yemidje. The Turks, who had numerous guns and machine-guns, fought fiercely. The French made six bayonet charges, and 400 Nationalists were killed and 250 taken prisoner, including a German officer. The booty includes 800 rifles. The victory has considerably improved the situation in Cilicia.

NAURU ISLAND BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Nauru Island Bill without discussion.

BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Many thousands of the public visited the Boy Scouts jamboree at the Olympia, the chief feature of which was the great march past, Major-General Baden Powell by thousands of Scouts from all parts of the world, including South Africa, India, Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, Siam and Malaya.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE. AMERICA MAY BE REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

The Government has still not been informed officially with regard to the proposed Allied and Bolshevist Conference in London, but official circles indicate that the United States will most probably be represented at any Conference seeking to solve the problem of the fixation of the status of Russia in the world.

AVIATION TRAGEDY.

TWO LIEUTENANTS KILLED WHILE DOING STUNTS.

LOS ANGELES, August 3rd.

Lieutenant Omar Locklear, famous for his trick of passing from one aeroplane to another in mid-air, and Lieutenant Elliot, his assistant, were both killed while performing for cinema pictures. The aeroplane fell a thousand feet.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA. LINKING CALCUTTA AND SHILLONG.

The suggestion that a regular Handley Page Air Service between Calcutta and Shillong (Assam) should be instituted, has created a great deal of interest in all circles for the reason that it strikes at the root of a vital question in the family life of most of the Europeans in India.

It has indeed been predicted that civil aviation in India will take on an entirely new aspect if this service is inaugurated, as it is at present hoped, early next year. The only difficulty in the way appears to be the provision of a suitable aerodrome and repair depot at Shillong, and this certainly should not prove insurmountable.

The advantage of having a hill station thus brought within about two hours' journey by air the trip would take no longer of the commercial centres which are practically all situated in the plains, is easily realised and will be greatly appreciated, both by business men who now are often separated from wife and family for the greater portion of the year, and by various Governments who by the present arrangements, are practically isolated for many months from the people whose interests they should study.

The population of India as a whole have welcomed with open arms the advent of the passenger-carrying aeroplane. In Calcutta and Bombay, where all have had a chance of seeing—and many have already travelled in the Handley Page machines, natives as well as Europeans, have shown marked interest in aeronautics.

ETHICS OF HANDSHAKING.

The King and Queen went and dined the other night at the American Embassy, the first time, I think, they have dined there since the present Ambassador took up his duties. Etiquette on these occasions prescribes, of course, that no one shall leave before His Majesty, and the usual hour indicated by the Court officials for the breaking-up of a dinner party is 10.30. The King, however, was so interested in the party that on this occasion he stayed to the very late hour of 12.15, and it was nearly one before most of the guests were able to leave. It is, I believe, true that a piece of American advice has helped to save the Prince of Wales from some of the worse effects of handshaking. When President Wilson was in London, the conversation at Buckingham Palace got round to the subject of handshaking, of which, of course, the President of the United States does more than any other public man. According to President Wilson, the only way to avoid serious injury by continual handshaking is to watch when the other man puts out his hand and be sure that you shake his and not let him shake yours. This enables you to seize him by the fingers and avoid the clasp round the knuckles which dislocates the muscles and causes the Prince of Wales so much trouble in Canada. Apparently, on the eve of his departure for Australia, this advice was recollect, and the Prince has been able to avoid on this journey the troubles which last autumn ultimately prevented him from playing tennis or golf. (Times of Ceylon Cor.)

EUROPEANS IN INDIA AND GENERAL DYER.

The European Association of Calcutta has sent to the Premier a long letter re General Dyer, in which Mr. Lloyd George is asked, firstly, "to exert your influence to the end that General Dyer shall be exonerated from all blame and shall suffer no loss pecuniarily or in military rank, and, secondly, to take such steps as will result in the abandonment of the present attitude of the Government of India towards its servants who follow contrivances, which seems to aim at the deliberate destruction of British influence and belittling the European in the eyes of the Asiatic subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor."

THE PEKING CRISIS.

THE PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 4th.

A mandate has been issued dissolving the Anfu Club.

The President promulgated another mandate this evening blaming himself for the recent troubles and declaring that these show that he lacks virtue and ability. His Excellency concludes by urging the people to cease their quarrels and maintain the prestige of the nation.

General Chang Tso-lin arrived this evening and General Tse Run is expected later. They will interview the President immediately.

GENERAL CHANG TSO-LIN INTERVIEWED.

HIS POLITICAL PLEDGES.

A Reuter message from Tientsin appearing in the N.C. Daily News says:—General Chang Tso-lin, interviewed by the Peking and Tientsin Times, declared that his purpose was the unification of China. He had not wished for war with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui but the latter had sought to protect his followers, who wanted division to continue in China in order to make money from Japanese loans.

General Chang said that the punishment of Marshal Tuan should be left to the President and that he should not be allowed to exercise any further influence in the capital and should be made to retire completely from the field of politics.

General Chang declared that he was fighting for no personal ends and that he would obey the President in the matter of the reconstruction of the Government. Questioned regarding the fate of Parliament, he said that he had no definite opinion, but that a conference of Tachans and representatives of the people would be held at Tientsin to decide the term of Parliament, which in any case will be expired in two months.

SOUTHERN SUPPORT CLAIMED. General Chang said that he was assured of the support of all the Southern Generals except General Tang Chi-yao, whose friendship he was trying to gain. He repudiated the foreign suspicion that the crisis would end in the substitution of a new military clique in the place of the Anfu Club and added that party strife must be eliminated and if any militarist sought to dominate the country, he would become a common enemy.

General Chang promised that the railway situation should be cleared up as soon as possible, he had ordered his troops to concentrate at Nanyuan, Langfang, Chinghai and Tongshan, and when this concentration had been completed, the rolling-stock would be freed. Military interference would be punished.

NO ASYLUM FOR ANFU.

General Chang had no complaint to make as to the general attitude of the Powers and he especially appreciated the attitude of the British, Americans and French. He said that they felt that they had their moral support.

General Chang particularly urged that the Anfu Club should not be allowed refuge in the Legation quarter and foreign consessions. He said that they could not be considered as political offenders for they had acted like robbers and had caused much misery. If protection were accorded them, it would excite the displeasure of himself and the whole country. They had squeezed immense sums from the public funds and had rendered no account of the missing millions from the railways and other sources and had recently issued First Year Bonds to the amount of \$80,000,000. General Chang intended that they should be severely punished.

He praised the Japanese official attitude at Mukden, which had assisted him in rounding up Anfu agents, sent to Manchuria to create trouble.

MANCHU RESTORATION CANARD. General Chang said that the report that he was fighting to restore the Manchus was an absolute lie. General Chang Hsian himself admitted that restoration was hopeless. General Chang denied that he sought the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The Manchurian Provinces occupied his whole time and his one desire was to develop their industries and resources. He wanted to develop and colonize Heilungking, which was three times the size of China and yet had only 2,000,000 people. Moreover, the development of Inner Mongolia had barely begun.

General Chang, in conclusion, said that he had nothing to hide and would gladly keep the press informed of developments. The interview has created a very favourable impression in Tientsin, because of its evident sincerity.

PEKING FOR WU PEI-FU.

A Peking message to the N.C. Daily News says:—The interview with General Chang Tso-lin is widely commented on in Peking. While approving the lofty expressions and frank utterance of views of the General, foreigners deprecate the somewhat slighting references to General Wu Pei-fu. While it is impolitic to allow divisional commanders to take part in political affairs, they point out that General Wu Pei-fu now stands for a definite cause. The awakening of the national spirit of China centres round him more than any other man and he is the main link in the chain uniting the students, the increasingly powerful bourgeoisie and the moderate section of the militarists.

RISE IN PASSENGER RATES.

A HARD-LUCK STORY.

THE FORTUNES OF ONE JONES.

We will call him Jones. The name suits as well as any other, for his real name is unpronounceable to ordinary folks, while others, attempting it, produce a sound which is suspiciously like "Pampholotogaphanna." Jones was an Austrian officer in the early days of the war, and, soon after he attained the rank of captain, he was taken prisoner by the Russians. The lot of prisoners in Russia was never a thing to write sonnets about, but in those early days it was "just hell." The Russians had a pleasant habit of moving their prisoners about from place to place, it being their policy that a man should not stay in one camp for more than two months. With one uniform on his back, Jones was moved about European Russia for a year and a half, often without food for several days at a time. Once, by some miracle, a letter reached him from his wife, but he was deprived of it by a suspicious officer before he had been able to read it.

Why prolong the tale? For four long years Jones was a prisoner in the hands of the Russians, and during those four years he calculates he must have walked nearly 4,000 miles. From Moscow to the Urals, across those bleak mountains, down to Omsk, up to the North, down again to Omsk, and then to half a hundred places with names sounding like a cross between an Icelandic swear-word and a hot cross bun. A gift for languages—he can speak nearly every dialect in Europe—gave him an opportunity to escape. Still the same worn and torn uniform on his back and a little package of black, moth-eaten bread, Jones went out to face a cold, hard world.

He had heard that far away, in the extreme east, in a place called Vladivostok, there were British soldiers. By this time the war was at an end, and Jones, who then became a Czech, having been born in the outskirts of Prague, decided to give himself up to the British. But where were the British? It is possible to imagine one solitary, wolf-eyed, starving man looking all over the wild wastes of Siberia for the British army. Begging for food, working for it, sleeping out under God's canopy, always with the dread of being mistaken by the Russians for shot by the Bolsheviki, often starving and reduced to the direct necessity of eating herbs and roots, Jones spent many months looking for the only race in whom he had faith—the British.

Once he fell in with the Japanese, but he did not stay long with them. He does not like the Japanese. No one who sees them in Siberia does. They treated him like the dog they thought he was, and he grew to hate them with a bitter hatred. He saw them leave their trail of blood wherever they went, regardless of all consequences, and arrogant in their military pride. The Bolsheviki in many parts of Siberia, are, he says, as gentle as doves compared to the Japanese. But we will leave the Japanese alone.

Finally, he found himself in the British zone, and he gave himself up, hiding among his past history. He treated him like the dog they thought he was, and he grew to hate them with a bitter hatred. He saw them leave their trail of blood wherever they went, regardless of all consequences, and arrogant in their military pride. The Bolsheviki in many parts of Siberia, are, he says, as gentle as doves compared to the Japanese. But we will leave the Japanese alone.

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THE FRAWLEY CO. AT THE THEATRE.

MR. FRAWLEY'S SUCCESS AS LIGHTNING HILL JONES.

There was a good house present at the Theatre Royal last night when the Frawley Comedy Co. repeated their success in "Lightning Hill Jones." Mr. Daniel Frawley in the principal part was seen at his best and as evidence of his popularity with local theatre-goers it may be mentioned that his appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. Miss Leslie Virden as Mrs. Jones, ably supported Mr. Frawley. Mr. Albert Morrison as John Marvin, Miss Charles Fontaine as Mildred Buckley, Miss Vera Doria as Margaret Davis and Mr. Henry Crossley as Lemuel Townsend also considerably added to the reputation they have already achieved. Of the minor characters, Mr. Chas. Osbourne, as the Sheriff created a favourable impression. In fact, the entire cast was very ably filled.

On tonight the Company are staging an old favourite, "Polly with a Past." "Polly" was regarded as the greatest success of the Company when they were here some months ago, and as the play is just one long laugh, it is certain to attract a good house.

The "Frawley's" will be in Canton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, when they will stage "Fair and Warmer," "Three Wise Fools," and "A Pair of Queens." This last-named play will be put on the boards in Hongkong, when they return from Canton.

LORD MILNER ON CROWN COLONIES.

THE ROYAL ODYSSEY.

Vicount Milner (Secretary for the Colonies), who presided on June 22nd at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, referred to the progress and development of the Crown Colonies during the last few years. The Prince of Wales's tour was hailed as "a wonderful odyssey," and Lord Milner added that the former German possessions in East Africa will be of benefit to the Crown Colonies.

Lord Milner said that the Crown Colonies and Protectorates of the Empire had during the last twelve months enjoyed a season of tranquillity and gradual recovery from the storm which they had experienced during the past six years. Generally speaking, there had been an increase of prosperity in all the Colonies.

Referring to the prospects for young men in the Civil Service, Lord Milner said they had striven as far as possible to send out their overseas appointments none but men of the very best standard, but he felt that this country should do more to attract men of the right stamp to the Service, and for that purpose they should get the hearty support of the Public Schools and Universities. These should be asked to do all in their power to make known the many opportunities which lay in the Service. But if they were to be successful they must offer good remuneration and more advantages. (Hear, hear.)

He was glad to know that the West Indies were establishing an Agricultural College—an example which might well be followed in other parts of the Empire, and he congratulated the Governor of the Gold Coast on the project to establish a first-class harbour on that coast.

LONDON AERIAL SERVICES.

NEW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES.

Reduced passenger and freight rates came into operation on the Handley Page London-Paris and London-Brussels Air Services on Monday, June 14th, 1920.

The revised rates will be as follows:—

TO OR FROM PARIS OR BRUSSELS.

Passengers:—

Single fare £10 10s. or 500 Frs.

Return fare £18 18s. or 1,000 Frs.

Freight:—

Up to 10 lbs. 2/1 per lb.

Over 10 lbs. and up to 30 lbs. 1/9 per lb.

Over 30 lbs. and up to 100 lbs. 1/6 per lb.

Over 100 lbs. 1/3 per lb.

Minimum 5s.

Up to 5 kilos 9 frs. per kilo.

Over 5 kilos and up to 15 kilos 8 frs. per kilo.

Over 15 kilos and up to 50 kilos 5.50 frs. per kilo.

Over 50 kilos 5 frs. per kilo.

Minimum 10 frs.

Ad valorem 1 per cent. including insurance, if not already covered by the consignee's or consignee's floating policies.

Each passenger is allowed 30 lbs. personal luggage free. Private cars convey travellers to and from aerodromes. All seats are numbered and can be booked in advance.

The machines leave Crickwood Aerodrome at noon, and the return flights from the Continent start at the same hour.

SHANGHAI COMPANIES MERGER.

"CHINA MUTUAL" AND "SHANGHAI LIFE" COMBINE.

News of considerable import to insurance circles in the Far East comes with the announcement that the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., had purchased the controlling interest in the shares of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the head offices of both of which are in Shanghai. The merger will affect not only the Shanghai offices of the companies named, but their various branches in China and the Far East generally, as joint instead of separate offices will hereafter be maintained, the "China Mutual" taking over the business of the "Shanghai Life."

An agreement has been arrived at, says the N.C. Daily News, between the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., under which the management of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will be transferred as from August 1st, 1920, to the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The object of the agreement is principally economy, which will be effected by the merging of the organizations of the two companies into one.

As soon as arrangements can be completed, the business of both companies will be conducted from the same offices, both in Shanghai and in the branches in the various ports in China and Hongkong, the Philippines, the Straits, Rangoon, Ceylon and elsewhere.

The companies will remain separate corporations, however, with separate boards of directors, their funds being kept entirely distinct, and separate accounts will be issued annually.

GRAND OPERA FOR SIX-PENCE.

A THEATRE WHERE THERE IS NO SLUMP.

It has been a popular prejudice for many years that the only reason people went to grand opera was for the sake of appearing fashionable (writes "Bax," in the Daily Express). Grand opera and music and drama were considered undividable.

"But if there be any who still cherish this belief, let them drop in at the Lyceum any of these hot nights and they will see a gallery crammed to the roof with fifteen hundred intent music-lovers who have paid sixpence (plus twopence war tax) for their seats."

And the rest of the house is just as crowded with enthusiasts—though perhaps a little cooler in temperature.

What is the reason that draws these huge crowds from the cool space of the park and the lure of the darkened cinema? The Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company.

I dropped in the other night to hear "Aida," prepared for a mediocre but well-meaning performance, but, as a matter of fact, I have seldom been so agreeably surprised.

The solo voices were not only good, but they acted well. The trappings on the stage played in tune, and the orchestra combined with the chorus in an ensemble that I have seldom heard surpassed even in the big opera houses.

The performance was by no means flawless—the dancing, for one thing, was obviously insufficiently rehearsed—but, on the whole, the performance could rank with the very best renditions of Verdi's masterpiece ever given in London.

The ubiquitous prompters who play such a conspicuous rôle in our more expensive foreign opera were noticeably absent.

During the interval I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Alfred Van Noorden, who is the patron saint and financial backer of the Carl Rosa Company.

Mr. Van Noorden wanted to talk very little about himself, but his enthusiasm for the company moved him to flights of loquacity. I am told he seldom misses a performance.

"Yes, I am a 'Mingling-lane man in the City,'" he said in answer to a question of mine, "but opera has been my hobby for years. When I was a boy my brother used to conduct for this company, and after his death I had to take over the responsibility."

"You must have put a lot of money into it," I ventured. "What are your weekly expenses?"

"They never average less than £2,000. We spend more than £10,000 a year on railway fares alone."

"You just have the one company?"

"Oh, no. There is another performing in Birmingham just now. We play to an average of 1,700,000 people annually, and have been doing so for fifty-two years."

"And you can still give opera for sixpence?"

Mr. Van Noorden smiled. "We can—but it means a heavy loss. But isn't that a wonderful audience! He said, looking from the box to the capacity of the house."

"It is a wonderful audience," I said, "and a remarkable performance."

The Carl Rosa Company has had its days of vicissitude in the past, but it is now on a firm basis and is planning an ambitious programme for the future. Mr. Van Noorden has sunk many thousands of pounds in the venture, but he has proved two things:—

First, that opera in English appeals to the English people.

Second, that in love of good music the English people are second to none in the world.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGES.

In an ancient mansion which recently changed hands on account of the ups and downs of war-time fortunes there dwells and works a parlourmaid of very expensive and rather cultured and superior type. Her mistress does not mind the expense, but is often much bothered by the culture, this being on too high a plane for her understanding. "Maid," said the maid, meeting her mistress in the hall—there is a maid at the door. "Then tell him," said the mistress of the maid, "we have nothing to mend."

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S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 19th August.
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIZU MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug., at Noon.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Sept., at Noon.**HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.**LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES** via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.**NEW YORK** via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 23rd August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta

Durban & Cape Town.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TESHIN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

COALUTTA & BANGGON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU ... Friday, 6th August.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 6th August.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 12th August.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" ... 8th Aug. ... 10th Aug. 4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodations with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** [42]**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

TWO MONTHS' WORK.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

It is only three months since the League of Nations became a concrete fact, but Mr. Arthur Balfour was able to lay before the House of Commons on June 17th a very respectable catalogue of achievements that may already be placed to their credit, though its first labours have of necessity been largely applied to matters of organization. The departments already established and at work are:

A permanent secretariat, with an officer appointed to deal with the traffic in women and children.

An office for the registration of treaties, which in future are to be valid only if registered, and open to the inspection of the whole world.

A provisional system for the division of expense of the League among the nations embraced in it.

A permanent committee to advise on armaments and cognate military and air questions.

An Advisory Committee on international health.

A committee to deal with waterways and other lines of transit which are common to more than one nation.

A permanent committee—perhaps the most important of all—which may be described as the Tribunal of International Justice.

The work already accomplished by the League embraces:

The appointment of Boundary Commissions to settle the delimitations of the Saar Valley.

The selection of a High Commissioner, in the person of Sir Reginald Tower, to frame the Constitution of Danzig.

Steps to deal with the threatened invasion of typhus from the East to the West, in regard to which an appeal is made to the nations for a fund of £2,000,000 and an immediate expenditure of £250,000.

The appointment of Mr. Nansen to arrange for the return of prisoners from Russia and Siberia to Europe, and from Europe to Russia and Siberia.

Arrangements for a meeting of experts from all countries to deal with international finance.

The finding of a mandatory for Armenia. Dealing with the future of the League.

Mr. Balfour rebuked its avowed enemies in terms which were all the more cutting by reason of the moderation of his language—the "man of the world," who believes nothing good of the world; those who believe that war is a "great moraliser," and those who "have a sort of semi-moral, semi-scientific vanity with which they cover their strange creed—who, having read in their Darwin that there is a struggle for existence seem to think that a state of warfare is really the best method of attaining universal progress." They entirely mistake Darwin, and talk a sort of nonsense morality, and they say a great many people who should have known better talked in Germany."

But more dangerous to the success of the League than these open enemies were those who object to it because they think it does not go far enough—those who "want to create a great Super-State armed with all the trappings of a military Empire."

In conclusion, replying to those who complain that the League of Nations has not already interfered in the disputes which have arisen out of the war, Mr. Balfour pointed out that the League was never intended to rearrange Europe, but to step in when Europe was rearranged, and see that the principles of peace and equity were preserved. "No rational man would suggest that the League of Nations is constituted to deal with the world in chaos, or with any part of the world that is in chaos. That must be dealt with by the Supreme Council or in other ways. The League of Nations will serve you well if you do not overload it. If people either allow the League of Nations to be used as an instrument for improper warfare or throw upon it burdens which it is ill-fitted to bear, there must be the responsibility of destroying the most promising effort in the direction of a new and the greatest civilization that mankind has ever yet made."

Mr. Asquith, while finding nothing to disagree with in Mr. Balfour's definition of the scope and proper activity of the League, contended that Poland's aggressive action was certainly a case in which the League should have intervened, and that not only in the case of Nauru Island, but in Palestine and Mesopotamia, the principles of the League had been violated. He urged that the Supreme Council should be wound up as soon as possible, and its activities transferred to the League.

It is proposed to establish an aerial mail service between Rotterdam, Flushing, and the islands of Zealand; and negotiations are now in progress with regard to the selection of a suitable aerodrome at Rotterdam. At the same time it is reported that Vickers, Ltd., are about to establish a service between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the islands of Zealand, in which Vickers-Vimy Commercial biplanes will be used.

A committee has also been formed with a view to the establishment of an air service between Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

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One-Five-Ten-Thirty
OATINE is the Toilet Cream for all ages. It is equally useful for the tiny babe, the little Miss of five, who is always in the wars, the jolly flapper, and to the mother of them all, who finds her good looks fading.

Oatine
FACE CREAM

Cleanses the pores of all impurities and keeps the complexion clear and fresh. It removes ingrained dirt and grime, and makes the skin soft and smooth.

In addition to Oatine Cream, the following Oatine Toilet Preparations make an irresistible appeal to all who appreciate first-class quality and good value—
Oatine Soap Oatine Shampoos
Oatine Tooth Oatine Mouthwash
Oatine Face Oatine Hair Oil
Oatine Hair Oatine Nails
Oatine Eyes Oatine Ears

THE OATINE CO.
LONDON, E.C.

ASAHI BEERSOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable preparation, sold in bottles by all chemists and druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Particularly safe, reliable, and especially adapted for children.

It is a standard of health.

Prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh; to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANILA ... LOONGSANG ... Fri. 6th Aug. 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN ... WEIHAIR ... Sun. 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... TSINGTAO ... Tues. 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Tues. 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
SANDANAN ... "HINRANG" ... Tues. 10th Aug. Noon.
STRAITS & JAVA ... "CHUNSANG" ... Tues. 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat. 14th Aug. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta via Swatow, through direct calls at Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG"

will be despatched on or about Aug. 14th, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

JAVA SERVICE

The s.s. "CHUNSANG" will be despatched on or about August 10th, 1920, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

Cargo accepted for RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA (via Singapore) at current rates of freight.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Days	Discharges
"GLENARIFFE"	...	18th Aug.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	18th Aug.
"GLENARVY"	...	30th Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M/V "GLENARVY"	about 18th Aug.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V "GLENARVY"	" 23rd Aug.	LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S/S "GLENARVY"	8th Sept.	LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V "GLENARVY"	Middle of September	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	End of Sept.	GENOA & LONDON.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215 and 22.

Cable Address
Kawasaki, Kobe.
Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Booth's Codes.

(Telephone: Sansammy 234, 235)

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Buro, Kobe.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
JALAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "KANSAS" ... 10th Sept.

LONDON ... "SWAZI" ... 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG" ...	On 8th Aug. 9 A.M.
NEWCHANG	"HANYANG" ...	On 7th Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN" ...	On 8th Aug. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SEANTUNG" ...	On 10th Aug. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN" ...	On 10th Aug. 10 A.M.
WHEATSWAY, CHANGSHU & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 10th Aug. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 28, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

Steamer	Days	Time
"HAICHING" ...	FRIDAY	6th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG" ...	TUESDAY	10th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	FRIDAY	13th Aug. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 15th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ
PORT SAID. "AMAZON" ... 10,000 ... On or about 20th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSCH
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.
Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	14th Aug.	Marshall, London & Antwerp
"DUNDEE"	8,400	18th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	8,500	15th Aug.	Marshall, London & Antwerp
"PIASST"	7,400	18th Aug.	Marshall, London & Antwerp
"KEIVA"	8,000	14th Sept.	Marshall, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,400	19th Aug.	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	8,100	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,800	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & C.
Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels weighing not more than 2½ lb. x 1½ ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or
advices.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseille) ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 25th Sept.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 13th Aug.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore
"LUZON MARU" ... Friday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan as
"Hippu" cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama
and Cuban Ports.
"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

KERLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will
arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th August.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	... Aug. 12th.
SEIYO MARU	22,000	... Sept. 6th.
PERIA MARU	8,000	... Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... Sept. 30th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... Oct. 12th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA
CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	13,500	... Sept. 9th.
SEITO MARU	14,000	... Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building,

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
(Callings at Honolulu and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Aug. 19th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Callings at Honolulu and Kobe).

"COAXET" ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 6th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manilla.

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe

Regular Service to

ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST CAMPGAW" ... about Aug. 15th.

S.S. "EASTERLING" ... about Sept. 15th.

For Freight Space and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones.

AGENTS.

5th Floor.

2477 & 2478

Hotel Mansions.

1113

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

via Panama

S.S. "SAUCON" ... about 15th Aug.

S.S. "CAPE MAY" ... about 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR

1477 & 1478

Hotel Manilla.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	Shingo Maru	8th Aug.
Yokohama (via SHANGHAI)	Nagato Maru	8th Aug.
JAPAN	Yokohama Maru	8th Aug.
U.S.A. SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Kashima Maru	8th Aug.
MANILA AND AUSTRALIA	Taiyuan Maru	8th Aug.
MANILA	Taiyuan Maru	8th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Nagato Maru	9th Aug.
STRAITS	Nagato Maru	9th Aug.
BOMBAY	Atsuta Maru	9th Aug.
SHANGHAI (via JAPAN)	Atsuta Maru	9th Aug.
U.S.A. CANADA AND SHANGHAI	Yokohama Maru	12th Aug.
STRAITS	Taiyuan Maru	13th Aug.
BOMBAY	Taiyuan Maru	13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokkaido, Pakhoi and Hainan	Kaitumaru	Friday, 6th, 3.00 A.M.
*Fookchow, Shanghai and North China	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 4.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fookchow	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shingo Maru	Friday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Is.	Victoria	Registration, 5.0 P.M. Saturday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow via Keelung	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Taiyuan Maru	Saturday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquise, South Africa, India via Phaulok, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Taiyuan Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Saturday, 7th, 10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 5th.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	4 1/2
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	10 7/8
Credit, 4 months sight	10 7/8
On Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	150
On Manila—	
On demand	185
On Singapore—	
On demand	175
On Batavia—	
On demand	310
On Haiphong—	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—	
On demand	51
On Rangoon—	
On demand	51
Gold Loan 100 lbs. per lb.	\$34.60
Bar Silver per oz.	\$73d

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	Per cent.
Hongkong—30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong—10 "	0.20
Canton —20 "	10.20
Canton —100 "	0.00 Premium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	37,500,000
Reserve Funds	7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Kaseko, Koolung, Mung, Nanto, Pisan, Shichiku, Taitan, Takow, Tamori, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Canton, Singapore, Hongkong, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARBANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tringto, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

Bankers: The Bank of England, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Ranchi, Penang, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

17, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 9th, 1920.

GARRICK

Selected Virginia Cigarettes



ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED

TOBACCO

GROWN IN VIRGINIA

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).

"OANFA"	17TH AUG. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"PROMETHEUS"	22ND AUG. London & Hamburg.
"PROTESILAUS"	31ST AUG. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"ACHILLES"	9TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"LYCAON"	20TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ALCINOUS"	14TH AUG. Havre & Liverpool.
"BELLEPHON"	20TH AUG. Genoa, M'sles, L. pool & Glasgow.
"RHESUS"	2ND SEPT. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	11TH SEPT. Genoa, M'sles, L. pool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	17TH AUG.
"TALTHYBIUS"	30TH AUG.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH OCT.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

See separate, joint advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "CHILE"

will be loading for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates on the 7th August.

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THORESEN & CO., AGENTS.

1231

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital \$4,000,000. Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:	SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	MANILA	PEKING
	HANKOW	CANTON	CHANGSHA	

All Descriptions of banking business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques. Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR, Hongkong Manager.

1131

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. K. V. D. PARK—Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DODWELL, Esq.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.

A. S. GABBAY, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOKE, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. J. JOHNSON, Esq.

Hon. Mr. L. L. LEE, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SPITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARBANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Hankow, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Kowloon, Fookchow, Swatow, Yokohama, Moukden, New York.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. EDOUARD DE JOURNET, Manager.

Hongkong, April 23rd, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kar Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Tun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager:—L. T. FONG, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Fongkong February 12th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Fund	Frs. 38,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batambang, Mongtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nouna, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Hankow, Phnom-Penh, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent. 4 per cent. 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

Printed and Published by BERNARD AUGUSTUS HALL, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong; London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE BANK OF CHINA 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,972,500.00
Reserve Funds	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months ... 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.

TSUYE HUI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., LTD.

SHIPS CLOSET

BALTIC

PACIFIC

MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER

LINE.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,

33, Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
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Barometer ... 29.55 ... 29.56 ... 29.53

Temperature ... 84 ... 82 ... 86

Humidity ... 82 ... 89 ... 74

Wind Direction ... SW ... SSW ... EW

Force ... 4 ... 4 ... 4

Weather ... cq ... cq ... 0

Rain ... 2.22 ... 0 ... 0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 69